

Tracking Results of MCC Investments in Water and Sanitation*

Indicator Type	Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Includes EIAs, EMPs, and RAPs, as applicable (Months 6 to 24)	Construction / Persons Reached (Months 12 to 48)		Expected Outcomes (Months 24 to 60)	Expected Objectives (Months 48+)
	Process	Process	Output	Outcome	Objective
Progress Indicators	1. Value of Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Contracts Signed 2. Percent of Contracted Feasibility and/or Design Studies Disbursed	3. Value of Construction Contracts Signed 4. Percent of Contracted Construction Works Disbursed	5. Persons Trained in Hygiene and Sanitary Best Practices 6. Water Points Constructed 7. Sanitation Systems Constructed	8. Volume of Water Produced 9. Access to Improved Water Supply (households) 10. Access to Improved Sanitation (households)	11. Water Consumption (Domestic/Commercial); 12. Incidence of Water-borne Diseases
	\$36.1 M in design contracts, 91.2% disbursed [†]	\$445.6 M in construction contracts, 46% disbursed [†]	11,250 persons, 974 water points, 15,181 sanitation systems	210.1 M liters/day, 35,041 hh with improved water supply, 110,090 hh with improved sanitation	
Totals					
Currently implementing and closed	El Salvador (\$6.5 M, 96%) Georgia (\$0.3 M, 100%) Ghana (\$1.5 M, 100%) Lesotho (\$4.5 M, 59%) Mozambique (\$21.3 M, 95%) Tanzania (\$2.1 M, 100%)	El Salvador (\$10.5 M, 96%) Georgia (\$54.3 M, 94%) Ghana (\$13.9 M, 100%) Jordan (\$134.9 M, 17%) Lesotho (\$46.6 M, 58%) Mozambique (\$137.8 M, 40%) Tanzania (\$47.6 M, 52%)	El Salvador (2,406 persons) Ghana (778 persons, 392 water points) Lesotho (170 persons, 75 water points, 15,181 sanitation systems) Mozambique (7,896 persons, 507 water points)	El Salvador (7,634 hh water, 7,190 hh sanitation) Ghana (27,407 hh water) Jordan (102,900 hh sanitation) Tanzania‡ (210.1 millions/liters/day)	El Salvador () Ghana (36 domestic liters/capita/day) Jordan () Lesotho () Mozambique () Tanzania‡ (172 domestic liters/capita/day)
Pending Implementation				Mozambique	

*Indicators in this Results Framework may be added or removed as MCC's investments in Water and Sanitation evolve over time. All program data as of December 10, 2012. Data are preliminary and subject to adjustment. [†]All financial information is of September 2012. [‡] This is a monitoring indicator; any change over baseline data represents the current trend and does not represent the direct impact of the MCC-investment.

Understanding Water and Sanitation Progress Indicators

MCC currently has 7 Compacts in implementation with water and sanitation (WS) investments totaling over \$500 million. These investments focus on non-agricultural WS uses – that is, WS investments for human consumption and evacuation needs and some medium-scale business and industrial uses*. Investments in non-agricultural WS activities take two major forms: networked and non-networked. Networked investments normally focus on urban and peri-urban service delivery while non-networked investments normally focus on rural access. Desired outcomes include improved service access, capacity and efficiency. Desired objectives include higher human productivity, which contributes to greater economic growth and reduced poverty.

General Definitions:

Water Investments: Networked water intake and storage infrastructure can include intake pipeline, pumping system, dams and reservoirs. Water distribution network can include primary mains, secondary mains, and tertiary networks that lead up to the neighborhood / unit. Non-networked water infrastructure include stand-alone water supply systems (e.g. boreholes, rainwater harvesting systems, etc.).

Sanitation Investments: Networked sanitation infrastructure includes waste collection, treatment, and reuse. Waste collection can include in-unit facilities, such as toilets, to the actual sewer network carrying effluent to the treatment plant. Other possible network infrastructure are storm-water drainage networks and networks conveying water for reuse. Wastewater treatment can include the treatment, removal, and recycling facilities. Non-networked sanitation can include on-site disposal and other stand-alone systems (e.g. septic tanks, improved latrines, etc.).

1. Value of Feasibility and/or Detailed Design Contracts

Signed: Value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments.



2. Percent of Contracted Feasibility and/or Design Studies

Disbursed: Amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments disbursed divided by total value of all contracts awarded.

3. Value of Construction Contracts Signed: Value of all signed construction contracts for water and sanitation investments.

4. Percent of Contracted Construction Works Disbursed :

Amount of all signed construction contracts for water and sanitation investments disbursed divided by total value of all contracts awarded.

5. Persons Trained in Hygiene and Sanitary Best Practices:

Number of persons who have completed training and have an understanding of hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.

6. Water Points constructed: Construction of non-networked, stand alone water supply systems such as: Protected dug well(s); tube-wells / boreholes; protected natural springs; rainwater harvesting / catchment systems; and any standpipes or private connections (dwelling or yard) made from networked systems.

7. Sanitation Systems constructed: Construction of non-networked, stand-alone sanitation systems such as: Single pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines; septic tanks; and small scale sewerage schemes; and any private connections made from networked systems.

8. Volume of water produced: Total volume of water produced for the service area, i.e. leaving treatment works operated by the Utility and purchased treated water, if any.



9. Access to improved water supply: Number of households whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well / borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater as a result of MCC investment(s).

10. Access to improved sanitation: Number of households who get access to and use an improved sanitation facility such as flush toilet to a piped sewer system, flush toilet to a septic tank, flush or pour flush toilet to a pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, or pit latrine with slab and cover as a result of MCC investment(s).

11. Water Consumption (Domestic /

Commercial): Domestic water consumed at the household unit measured in liters per capita per day (lpcd) or Commercial water consumed at the business unit measured in cubic meters per month.

12. Incidence of Water-borne diseases:

Average number of household members sick in last 2 weeks due to a water-borne illness.

*MCC investments to date are most closely aligned with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Credit Reporting System Codes: 14010; 14020; 14030; & 14081. Additional activities can be added to this Results Framework in the future to correspond to MCC's developing investment portfolio. (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/38/57/41780789.pdf>)